NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 36, 1896.-EIGHTEEN PAGES.

VETOED BY THE PRESIDENT.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL RETURNED WITHOUT APPROVAL.

OBJECTIONS TO THE MEASURE BASED CHIEFLY ON THE SPIRIT OF RAPACITY AND GREED

WHICH MR. CLEVELAND THINKS HE SEES IN CONGRESS-REPASS,GE

PRACTICALLY CERTAIN

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TREUNE.] Washington, May 29.-The President's message stoing the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which reached the House of Representatives this thernoon, created no surprise at the Capitol. The ginion has been unanimous ever since the pasof the bill that it would excounter the Presior's emphatic disapproval, and the only interg felt in the veto has turred on the probable goards of objection to be raised by the Execuon No one can doubt that the President has goed the bill with the intention of protecting the revenues depleted by this Administration's remus financial policy. Yet Mr. Cleveland is still gravilling to admit the deplorable failure of the mison-Gorman Tariff act to produce sufficient prenue to meet the wants of the Government that he weakly tries to shift the motive of his reto from evident economical to purely moral grands. Unwilling to confess that the Treasury can pay its debts only by issuing bonds, and still aftering to the comfortable Administration theory that there is a more than satisfactory surplus on hand, Mr. Cleveland seeks to rebuke Congress, not for its extreme liberality, but for the supposed spirit of rapacity and greed which he so easily discovers in all other public servants than himself. It is practically certain that the bill will be repassed in both houses over to-day's veto. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The veto message is as follows:

To the House of Representatives. ith without approval House bill I return herewith without approval House bill numbered [377, entitled "An Act Making Ap-propriations for the Construction, Repair and Preservation of Certain Public Works on Rivers and Harbors, and for Other Purposes." There are Preservation of Certain rubble and Harbors, and for Other Purposes." There are not hundred and seventeen items of appropriation contained in this bill, and every part of the country is represented in the distribution of its invors. It directly appropriates or provides for its immediate expenditure of nearly fourteen miles immediate expenditure of nearly fourteen miles. avors. It directly appropriates or provinces for the immediate expenditure of nearly fourteen millions of dollars for river and harbor work. This sum is in addition to appropriations contained in another bill for similar purposes amounting to a little more than three millions of dollars, which have already been favorably considered at the present session of Congress. The result is that the contemplated immediate expenditures for the objects mentioned amount to about seventeen willows of dollars.

A more startung and a more startung and harbor work amounting to more than sixty-two millions of dollars. Though the payments of these contracts lars. Though the payments of these contracts are in most cases so distributed that they are to are in most cases so that there will be met by future appropriations, more than three millions of dollars on their account are included in the direct appropriations above mentioned. Of the remainder nearly twenty millions of dollars will fall due during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1808, and amounts somewhat less in the years immediately succeeding. A few contracts of a like character, authorized under previous statutes, are still outstanding, and to meet payments on these more than four millions of dollars must be appropriated in the immediate future.

THE OBLIGATIONS INCURRED.

If therefore, this bill becomes a law the oblipations which will be imposed on the Government, together with the appropriations made for mmediate expenditure on account of rivers and bors, will amount to about eighty millions of bilars. Nor is this all. The bill directs numerfillars. Nor is this all. The bill directs numerical surveys and examinations which contemplate new work and further contracts, and which portend largely increased expenditures and obligations. There is no ground for hope that in the face of persistent and growing demands the aggregate of appropriations for the smeller schemes not covered by contracts with be reduced or even remain stationary. For the fiscal year ending June 20, 1898, such appropriations, together with the instalments on con-tracts which will fall due in that year, can hard ly be less than thirty millions of dollars; and it may reasonably be apprehended that the prevelent tendency toward increased expendi-tures of this sort and the concealment which postpened payments afford for extravagence will

In succeeding years.

In view of the obligation imposed upon me by the Constitution, it seems to me quite clear that I only discharge a duty to our people when I interpose my disapproval of the legislation proposed. Many of the objects for which it appropriates public money are not related to the public welfare, and many of them are palpably for the benefit of limited localities or in aid of individual interests. On the face of the bill it appears that not a few of these alleged improvements have been so improvidently planned and prosecuted that, after an unwise expenditure of

ments have been so improvidently planned and prosecuted that, after an unwise expenditure of millions of dollars, new experiments for their accomplishment have been entered upon.

While those intrusted with the management of public funds in the interest of all people can hardly justify questionable expenditures for public work by pleading the opinions of engineers or others as to the practicability of such work, it appears that some of the projects for which appropriations are proposed in this bill have been entered upon without the approval or against the objections of the examining engineers. I learn from official sources that there are appropriations contained in the bill to pay for work which private parties have actually agreed with the Governparties have actually agreed with the Govern-ment to do, in consideration of their occupancy of public property.

A LECTURE ON "PATERNALISM."

Whatever items of doubtful propriety may have escaped observation or may have been tolerated in previous Executive approvals of similar bills, I am convinced that the bill now under consideration opens the way to insidious and increasing abuses and is in itself so extravagant as to be especially unsuited to these times of depressed business and resulting disappointment in Government revenue. This consideration is emphasized by the prospect that the public Treasury will be confronted with other appropriations made at the present session of Congress amounting to more than five hundred million dollars. Individual economy and careful expenditure are sterling virtues which lead to thrift and comfort. Economy and the exaction of clear justification for the apeconomy and careful expenditure are sterning vi-tues which lead to thrift and comfort. Economy and the exaction of clear justification for the ap-propriation of public moneys by the servants of the people are not only virtues but solemn obliga-

to the extent that the appropriations contain alls bill are instigated by private interests and recote local or individual projects, their allows annot fail to stimulate a vicious paternalist denourage a sentiment among our people and too prevalent, that their attachment to so deverment may be so the source of th andy too prevalent, that their attachment to or government may properly rest upon the hope and especial favors, and that the extent to which they are realized mag famish an estimate of the value of Governmental are. I believe no greater danger confronts us as a Nation than the unhappy decadency among our begie of genuine and trustworthy love and affectation for our Government as the embodiment of the labest and best aspirations of humanity, and not as the giver of gifts, and because its mission is the florement of exact justice and equality, and so the allowance of unfair favoritism.

I hope I may be permitted to suggest, at a time than the issue of Government bonds to maintain the credit and financial standing of the country is a subject of criticism, that the contracts provided for in this bill would create obligations of the United States amounting to sixty-two millions of cellars, no less binding than its bonds for that GROVER CLEVELAND.

Recutive Mansion, May 29, 1836.

In the House the message was read and referred to the Contracts of the

h the House the message was read and referred the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, Mr. ermann (Rep., Ore.) stating that he hoped the committee would make a report not later than Tussday. By that time it is hoped to have in attendance a sufficient number of the friends of the measure to pass it over the veto. The report of the committee will probably not be made until the managers of the bill are satisfied that it can be passed.

CHIEF JUSTICE SNODGRASS FINED.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 23.—Chief Justice David L. Snodgrass. of the Tennessee Supreme Court, was fined 50 and costs to-day for carrying a Sistol. A plea of guilty was entered by him. This minor charge grew out of the assault with a pistol. H. Beaseley. He was recently acquitted of any moreovus intent.

MORE OF THE LAURADA.

IT IS THOUGHT THAT A TUG WHICH STARTED FOR THE NARROWS LAST NIGHT MAY HAVE TAKEN ARMS TO HER FOR THE CUBANS.

The steamer Laurada, which left here a few weeks ago on what was supposed to be a fillbustering expedition, left Charleston, S. C., on Monday last, and her ostensible destination was New-York. The Laurada can make the trip between Charleston and New-York in sixty hours, but at 11 o'clock last night, after being out more than four days, nothing had been heard of her at this port. From several circumstances the once more started for Cuba from some point outside New-York Harbor. If she came into the harbor, she would probably be delayed at Quar-

It is said that at about 9 o'clock last night a tug left Atlantic Basin, in Brooklyn, with two derrick-lighters and a large barge in tow. The barge and one lighter were heavily loaded with what seemed to be boxes, but all the freight was covered with canvas. The barge seemed to have an unusually heavy load. The tug, with her charges, steered for the Narrows and it is thought Another circumstance that makes it seem mor probable that another fillbustering expedition is on foot is the report that Arturo Baldasano, the Spanish Consul-General, and four Spanish spies visited the United States District-Attorney's office, and that they afterward visited the United the last visit about six Deputy United States Mar-shals were seen scattering in different directions.

SHE PREFERS TO BE A SERVANT.

A NEW-YORK NEGRO SUES A WEALTHY POUGH-KEEPSIE MAN BECAUSE HE WILL NOT DIS-CHARGE THE FORMER'S ALLEGED WIFE.

Poughkeepsie, May 29 (Special).-Granville F. Woods, who is said to be one of the best known colored men in New-York, has sued Warren F Spaulding, a wealthy resident of Poughkeepsie, for \$5,000 damages, asserting that Mr. Spaulding is detaining his wife at his home and preventing her from joining him. Woods is said to have invented and patented over thirty electrical appliances, and his picture and biography have been published in a number of magazines.

Early in the month Mr. Spaulding procured a colored servant named Susie Elizabeth through an agency in New-York City. Lizzle, as she is called, is a comely colored girl of about

she is called, is a comely colored girl of about twenty-five years. She told her employer that she was macried and that her husband's name was Granville F. Woods.

Lizzle soon began to receive letters and telegrams signed by Woods wanting her to join him in New-York. One day Woods appeared at Mr. Spaulding's house and had a stormy interview with his wife. Lizzle refused to go away with him.

"I demand that you discharge this woman and send her out of your house," said Woods to Mr. Spaulding.

Spaulding.
"If the woman is your wife," replied Spaulding,
"you may take her, if she wants to go; but I cannot discharge the girl, as she does her work well."
Mr. Spaulding says that before Woods left the
house he threatened to shoot Lizzie, and brandished

nouse he infraction to shot Laze, as a revolver.

After several more efforts to induce the woman to leave the papers were served. Woods, in his letters to Mr. Spaulding, asserted that the woman was his sister-in-law, but Lizzle says that she is his wife, and that he abused her so that she wants to earn her living away from him.

WILL TESTIFY FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

TWO OF PERALTA-REAVIS'S ALLEGED ACCOM-

PLICES TURN STATE'S EVIDENCE. San Francisco, May 29.-Andreas Sandoval and José R. Valencia, the aged Spaniards of this city who are under indictment as alleged conspirators with James Addison Peralta-Reavis in his famous land fraud, yesterday withdrew their petition in the United States District Court for a writ of habeas corpus, and agreed, contrary to the advice of their counsel, to go to New-Mexico for trial. It comes from an official source that they have confessed their part in the conspiracy and agreed to turn State's evidence against Peralta-Reavis, whose trial is to take place in Santa Fe in the latter part of June. For this service, it is stated, the Government

has promised them immunity from prosecution. The confessions of Sandoval and Valencia, it is strong case against José Ramon Noe, who is also strong case against José Ramon Noe, who is also under indictment for conspiracy. He is said to be in Mexico. The theory of the Land Office agents is that Noe had a sort of parinership with Peralta-Reavis, by which he agreed to secure much of the fraudulent evidence by which Reavis hoped to establish his right to a vast acreage in New-Mexico and Arizona on the ground that his wife inherited it from her forefathers, who secured it through a grant from the King of Spain.

Valencia's confession, it is said, confirms the charge of the Government that he entered into a conspiracy with Noe, by which Valencia was to receive \$10.000 for the evidence he secured in case Reavis succeeded in establishing his claim.

CLAIMS TO BE A MILLIONAIRE'S WIDOW.

Duluth, Minn., May 29.—Miss Cathryn Weston has startled the heirs of Richard Gray, the millionaire numberman of this city, who died at the home of his brother in Boston, about a month ago, by claring that she and Gray were married in Hud-son, Wis., six years ago. The other claimants inson, Wis., six years ago. The other claimants in-clude some of the best-known people in Duluth and the twin cities, nephews and nieces. A search falled to reveal a will, and Miss Weston will de-mand the entire estate, as provided by the Minne-sota statutes in case marriage can be established.

STATE G. A. R. STAFF OFFICERS.

Albany, May 29 .- Commander Graham, of the tate G. A. R., has announced the appointments of staff officers as follows: Assistant Adjutant-General, P. J. O'Connor, of Albany; assistant quartermaster-general, Henry S. Redman, of Rochester; acting assistant quartermaster-general, D. F. Allen of Albany; judge advocate, Joseph I. Sayles, of Rome; inspector, N. J. Cummings, of Brooklyn; chief mustering officer, T. C. Hodgson, of Rochester; senior aide-de-camp, James R. Chamberlain, of

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS' CONVENTION. Detroit, May 29.-The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers closed its twenty-first annual convention to-day. Detroit was selected as the place of holding the convention next year. The following officers were elected: President, M.
M. Garland; secretary, John C. Kilgallen; assistant
secretary, S. Madden, all of Pittsburg; trustees.
John Pierce, Pittsburg; Daniel Muliane, Youngstown, Ohio; C. H. Kaufman, Bridgeport, Ohio; town, Ohio; C. H. Kaufman, Bridgeport, Ohio; vice-presidents—William A. Carney, Pittsburg; Daniel Llewellyr, Wheeling, W. Va.; M. D. Cook, Indiana; W. F. Hughes, Indiana; Andrew McBride, Indiana; Ohio; Thomas Mason, Birmingham, Ala.; Niles, Ohio; Thomas Mason, Birmingham, Ala.; Convention, M. M. Garland, The Wage Committee has received power to settle the dispute with the manufacturers in regard to the wage scale.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Athol. Mass., May 23.—Great excitement prevails here over the shooting of Fred R. Cobb by G. Milton Frye about midnight last night, which was brought about by a dispute over the A. P. A. The builet, which lodged in Cobb's right shoulder, had not been removed this morning, but it is though he will recover. Frye was immediately arrested. Both men are well known in town.

Port Jervis, N. Y., May 29.—George Brethauer, of Livingston Manor, who had been on trial for murder in the first degree at Monticello since Tuesday, was acquitted at 11 o'clock last night. He killed his father-in-law, Joshua N. Townsend, on July 8, 1895. The defence was justifiable homicide.

Salem, Mass., May 29.—Clarence Murphy, ex-teller of the Salem Savings Bank, who was yesterday found guilty of embezzlement of \$47,000 of the funds of the institution, was to-day sentenced to not less than ten years nor more than fifteen years in State

Prison.

Alpena, Mich., May 29.—The steamer John Owen arrived here this morning after weathering a terrine gale above Middle Island. She was bound from Georgian Bay to Alpena with a raft of 5,009,000 feet of logs. On her arrival here she had nothing in tow but the boomsticks. Her logs jumped the boomsticks and are scattered in had shape. A raft of 4,000,000 feet of logs, in tow of the steamer Manistique, is ashore at South Point, Thunder Bay.

Minneapolis, Minn. May 28.—The first house built within the limits of Minneapolis, in 1849, by Colonel J. H. Stevens, was yesterday conveyed to its final resting place in Minnehaha Park, where it is to be used as a museum. Its removal was made the occasion of a holiday to the school children of the city, who, divided into several relays, assisted in the haul, each relay comprising a certain number of schools, being assigned to duty on a distance of 3,500 feet.

THE END NOW IN SIGHT. THEY WILL MEET IN ST. LOUIS.

NO REASON WHY CONGRESS CANNOT AD-JOURN NEXT WEEK.

THE EARLY VETO OF THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL EXPEDITES MATTERS-LITTLE BUSI-NESS REMAINS TO BE TRANSACTED.

Washington, May 29 .- The veto this afternoon by the President of the River and Harbor Appro priation bill seems to open the way to a final adjournment of Congress some time next week. Heretofore all calculations on the probable limit of the present session have been based on the assumption that the President, in order to emphasize his well-known contempt for the legislative branch of the Government, would delay his veto of the bill until the last of the ten days allowed to him in which to return legislation with his disapproval.

Acting on this theory, the Republican Senators met in caucus this morning and agreed on a programme for the remainder of the session. framed an order of business which would apparently fill in the time of Congress until June But of the four bills put on the order for consideration, two-the Free Alcohol in the Arts Repeal bill and the Fruit distilling bill-were passed this afternoon, leaving only the Filled Cheese bill and the House Immigration bill to be considered and disposed of.

As an agreement was reached to-day to vote on the Butler Bond Sale bill on Tuesday, there seems to be no reason why both the filled cheese seems to be no reason why both the filled cheese and the immigration measures cannot be passed in the next few days while the conference work on the remaining appropriation bills is being completed. The River and Harbor bill is expected to be passed in the House over the President's veto by Wednesday or Thursday of next week, and, as its repassage in the Senate is not likely to be resisted, the day of its enactment into law in spite of the President's objections may well be accepted as the probable end of the session.

AN OFFER FOR Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

THE DIRECTORS REFUSE \$750,000 FOR THE PROPERTY AT TWENTY-THIRD-ST.

AND FOURTH-AVE.

That Fourth-ave., near Twenty-third-st., is destined in the near future to undergo transformations still more remarkable than those that have occurred within the last few years is evident from the recent purchases and attempted purchases of real estate in

The directors of the Young Men's Christian Association have recently received an offer of \$550,000 for heir property. The offer was promptly declined, The offer was made through the medium of a real state broker, and the name of the would-be chaser is unknown, but in case the deal had been successfully carried through a big office building would have been erected upon the site of the Y. M.

C. A. building.

An officer of the association told a Tribune reporter that the property was not in the market in the sense of its owners being anxious to sell, but that if anybody were to offer \$1,000,000 for it the directors would take the subject under considera-tion. About two years ago, he added, a proposition had been made by a director to erect a fifteen-story building on the premises, but, as it appeared that heavy mortgages would have to be undertaken, the directors decided not to follow the example of the Boards of Home and Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and the project was voted down, the only vote in its favor being cast by the director who proposed the plan.

The property of the Young Men's Christian Association runs 175 feet in Twenty-third-at, and 81 in Fourth-ave., and has been assessed for \$60,000. The members of the National Academy of Design sold their property, which is just opposite the Young Men's Christian Association, site and co erably smaller, for \$610,000, and considered themselves fortunate.

It was said that in case the Young Men's Christian Association should sell its Twenty-third-st property and erect a new building, the association ald not move much further uptown. Its branch

The Twenty-third-st. building was completed in 1868 and was the first fully equipped Young Men's 1868 and was the first fully equipped Young Men's Christian Association building erected in this country. William E. Dodge was more than any other one man responsible for its successful completion. The recent deals and rumors of deals in real estate in Fourth-ave, near Twenty-thirds: have called attention to the rapid changes that this part of the city has undergone within the last few years. Three of the four corner lots at Fourth-ave, and Twenty-second-st, that were only a few years ago occupied by private dwelling-houses, are now adorned with substantial business buildings of large proportions. One of these, and the latest to be completed, is the building of the Bank for Savings.

On the corner diagonally opposite stands the United Charitles Huilding, and on the southeast corner the Church Missions Building, completed in 1893, while on the southeast corner of Twenty-thirdst, is the solid home of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. This building, too, is only three years old.

The northwest corner of Fourth-ave, and Twenty-second-st, is occupied by the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, to whose congregation Dr. Howard Crosby formerly ministered, and whose congregation is said to be only awaiting a good offer before disposing of the Property.

The comparatively recent crection of the New-Amsterdam Hotel at Twenty-first-st, and the big offlice building of the United States Lithograph Company now going up only a few blocks further down, are silent, but effective witnesses to the changes of the near past and those that are to be expected in the future.

A RAILWAY SWALLOWED UP BY WAVES.

THREE HUNDRED FEET OF THE NORTHERN PACIFICS TRACK NEAR AITEEN SINKS

INTO BUMAR'S LAKE. St. Paul, Minn., May 29.—Three hundred feet of the condway of the Northern Pacific Railway sunk in roadway of the Northern Pacific Railway sunk in Bumar's Lake, near Aitken, before daylight yesterday morning, and twenty feet of water now washes over the spot where heavy trains were running Wednesday. The grade, which was built upon the north shore of the little lake, had been constructed over an underground lake, as the whole track simply dropped out of sight. A westbound freight barely escaped a complete wreck there at 4 a. m. The engineer saw the waves rolling alread of him, and, applying the brakes, he and the fireman jumped from the engine just as it leaped over the bank into the lake.

A. V. ARMOUR'S YACHT AT HALIFAX. Hallfax, N. S., May 29.—The steam yacht Ituna, from New-York, arrived here this morning. She has a party on board, A. V. Armour, her owner; Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Mott, Jr., and Norman Williams.

MISS WANAMAKER NOT ENGAGED.

Budapest, May 29.—A telegram has been received here from John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia (who was Postmaster-General in the Cabinet of President Harrison), denying the truth of the report telegraphed from here Wednesday that his daughter is engaged to be married to Count Felix Harnon-

CONVICTED OF SMUGGLING DIAMONDS. Philadelphia, May 29.-Herman Keck, a diamond perchant of Cincinnati, was convicted in the United States District Court to-day of attempting to smuggle diamonds valued at \$7,000 into this port in smuggle diamonds was charged with endeavoring to smuggle the jewels from Antwerp on board the American Line steamer Rhynland, with the aid of Captain Frank Loeswitz, of that vessel. Loeswitz is also under indictment for the alleged offence. Coursel for Keck male a motion for a new trial.

PRONT SPEAKS AT LAST.

Dr. Neison, the physician in charge of Beth-Israel Hospital, last night said that Moritz Pront, the cataleptic sleeper, would probably be on his feet the cataleptic sleeper, would probably be on his feet in a few days. At 8:15 o'clock last night an electric shock was given to him. He awoke, and in answer to a question by his mother as to how he felt, said: "I feel a burning pain in my chest." Dr. Nelson said that the boy showed signs of recovery, and he believed that Pront would be in full possession of his senses within two or three days.

FINE WEATHER PREDICTED FOR TO-DAY. Decoration Day will be fair and pleasant, accord-At a late hour last night they reported that the only storm in sight was far down in the Southwest, and there was no danger of it getting up here for a few days anyhow. The day promises to be an ideal one for parading.

J. H. MANLEY DOES NOT BELIEVE THAT THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CAN EITHER POSTPONE THE CONVENTION OR CHANGE ITS SITE.

Augusta, Me., May 29.-J. H. Manley was seen his afternoon in reference to a dispatch from Washington saying that Chairman Carter had called a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee to settle the question whether the Republican National Convention called to meet at St. Louis on June 16 should be postponed or removed to some other city owing to the recent disaster at St. Louis.

Mr. Manley said he had heard nothing of it; that he, himself, was chairman of the Executive Committee and in addition was chairman of the Sub-Committee, which had charge of all arrangements for the Convention Hall; that he had received two dispatches from St. Louis saying that the Convention Hall had not been injured and | number 1,000; in East St. Louis, 300. The propthat it would be ready for the Convention on

Mr. Manley added: "In my judgment the Committee does not possess the legal power to postmittee does not possess the legal power to postpone the Convention or to change the place of
meeting. It has been called for June 16 and the
delegates have been elected to meet on June 16
at St. Louis. They must meet then and there and
the delegates alone have the power to adjourn
the Convention to some future day or to some
other city. I do not doubt that the Convention
will meet in the Convention Hail erected for that
purpose at St. Louis on June 16 and proceed to
transact the business which calls it together."

CONVENTION HALL ALL RIGHT. THE DAMAGE COULD BE REPAIRED IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS-AMPLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR DELEGATES AND VISITORS.

Louis, May 29. - Dispatches from prospective visitors to the National Convention began to pour in last night, and were continuing at an early hour this morning, asking for information con cerning the extent of the disorder and the possibili-ties or probabilities of a change of location being likely to be found necessary, either by reason of the damage occasioned to the Convention Hall or the demands upon representative citizens who have been working with might and main to provide for the comfort and convenience of the prospective guests of next month in making provision for the afflicted and homeless. The apprehension evidently existing may be allayed in a word. The Convent ditorium could be placed in condition for the safe reception of its vast audience within forty-eight hours, if necessity demanded. More than this, 10,600 or twice 10,000 visitors might come and go fro Louis, even to-morrow morning, without visual knowledge of the calamity of Wednesday. The early hour rumors of a swath cut through the centre o the city, slicing off entire stories of the principal the city, sileing off entire stories of the chaps of wreckage big establishments whose branches ramify the continent, wrecking telegraph offices, banks and the business habitations of trust and commercial companies, burying officers and clerks in the ruins, were figurents of the imagination excusable only by the panic that followed the unparalleled only by the panic that followed the unparalleled demonstration of the elements which enveloped the city in blackness while the tornado was pursuing its course in the extreme southern and southeast sections of the city. In no portion of the city in which will be centred the activity and interest of the coming political gathering, nor within a radius of one and a half square miles of the Southern, or Planters, St. Nicholas, or other central hotels, are there any evidences of the calamity that is sending out to St. Louis the sympathy of the civilized world. The Business Med's League this morning issued a statement to the country to the effect that the disaster will in no way interfere with the arrangements already made for the Republican Convention or the housing and entertait ment of the delegates. The damage to the structure in which the convention is hotels, demolishing sky-scrapers, burying into heaps housing and entertairment of the delegates. In damage to the structure in which the convention to be held is much less than at first anticipated and will not exceed \$1,500, and repairs can be com-pleted by the end of next week.

DR. DANIEL LEWIS RE-ELECTED. PRESIDENT OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH-

CONEY ISLAND'S GRIEVANCE. Albany, May 29.-The State Board of Health to-day and re-elected Dr. Daniel Lewis, of New-York

lty, as president. A complaint from W. W. Hallock, of Coney Island, that the garbage from New-York and Brooklyn was dumped so near shore that it washed back on the Coney Island shore, was referred to the Boards of Health of New-York and Brooklyn with instructions to remedy the nuisance.

A PENN YAN BANK SUSPENDS.

Rochester, N. Y., May 29.- The Yates County National Bank of Penn Yan suspended this morning its paid up capital, according to last January's statement, was \$5,000; surplus, \$15,000. The bank has not been paying any dividends for a number of months, and some of the directors have been dissatisfied with the way things were going. It was hoped, however, that under a new managem the condition of the bank could be improved and the institution placed upon a paying basis.

For a number of days the directors have tried to make arrangements to tide over the present crisis, but without avail.

The bank was organized in 1878, with Morris F Sheppard as its president, Something more a year ago he became involved in a number of unsuccessful transactions, and disposed of his bank stock to Hanford Struble, who has since acted as president. It is supposed he represented the capital

president. It is supposed he represented the capital of Miss Jesse Duboise, of Williamsport, Penn. The Board of Directors of the hank are Hanford Struble, Jesse Duboise, of Williamsport, Penn.; S. H. Van Deventer, Frank S. Tower, H. T. Fox and Oliver Stark.

The last statement of the bank, made May 7, showed individual deposits subject to check in the sum of \$50.84.94; demand certificates, \$90.307.78. The stockholders are Hanford Struble, Jesse Dubolse, Frank S. Tower, O. H. Stark, S. W. Van Deventer, Daniel Lanning, E. C. Dwelle, H. K. Armstrong, Clinton H. Struble, Evarts L. Prentiss and William T. Morris.

T. Morris.

The bank examiner will assume charge of the bank's accounts within a few days.

CARELESS WORK ON THE BRIDGE.

TWO MEN HURT AND OTHERS FRIGHTENED BY FALLING BUILDING MATERIALS.

A heavy shutter, a plank, two iron beams and some dozens of iron bolts and rivets fell from the roof of the New-York terminal of the Brooklyr Bridge at 3 p. m. yesterday, injuring two men severely and frightening a number of other persons, who had narrow escapes from injury. Appar-ently the accident was due to carelessness on the part of the ironworkers on the roof of the bridge structure. The roof is now only a skeleton of angle-iron and slants over the north roadway. The sidewalk of the Bridge was crowded with pedestrians when the mass of heavy stuff slid off the roof. Hats were crushed and knocked off, and there was a lively scramble to get out of danger. Some persons thought the whole structure was going to fall.

going to rail.

Thomas Noonan, thirty-four years old, a waiter, of No. 203 East Fifty-ninth-st., and Charles Becker, seventeen years old, of No. 29 Monroe-st., who is employed in a stove store in Montclair, N. J., were hurt. Noonan was knocked down on the stone pavement. and held down by the heavy shutter, while the plank struck Becker on the head, and the shower of bolts struck Becker on the head, and the shower of bolts and rivets cut gashea in his head. Both men received a number of lacerated wounds, and the concussion from the blow on Noonan's head caused him to bite his tongue, inflicting another painful wound.

Bridge policemen ran to the aid of the injured men, and lifted the shutter from Noonan. An ambulance call was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital, and Surgeon Stivers, who responded, dressed the men's injuries and stopped the flow of blood. He took the men to the hospital, where the recovered partly from the shock of their injuries. They were taken to their homes by friends last night, and they presented a sorry sight, with their heads covered with bandages.

PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT MR. ASTOR. London, May 29.-The Prince of Wales, who is now visiting Lord Salisbury at the latter's country residence in Hertfordshire, will to-morrow visit William Waldorf Astor at Cliveden. Mr. Astor has invited a large house party to meet the Prince.

THIRTY GOLD-HUNTERS PROBABLY LOST. San Francisco, May 29.-The schooner Albion prings news of the probable loss of the schooner Lincoln in Alaskan waters. The Lincoln had on board about thirty persons, all of whom have un-doubtedly lost their lives. Most of the passengers were gold-seekers.

TWENTY-TWO MILLIONS LOST

DEAD, DYING AND MISSING NOW RECK-ONED AT 388.

MAYOR WALBRIDGE ASKS THE LOCAL AUTHORI-TIES TO VOTE \$100,000 FOR RELIEF OF THE DESTITUTE-BRINGING ORDER OUT OF WASTE AND RUIN IN THE STRICKEN

CITY-TRAINS AGAIN PASS OVER THE EADS BRIDGE-BURY-

ING THE DEAD. The people of St. Louis are rapidly bringing order out of the chaos left by the storm. The fatalities in St. Louis and East St. Louis are estimated at 388; the injured in St. Louis will erty loss is estimated at \$22,000,000. The Municipal Assembly has been asked by Mayor Walbridge to appropriate \$100,000 for relief of the victims. Trains are again running over the Eads Bridge. In the country over which the tornado of Wednesday passed the list of dead

THE SITUATION IN ST. LOUIS.

will exceed 100.

St. Louis, May 29.-Memorial Day will always hereafter be an anniversary of saddened memories to the people of the Mound City. "Old Glories" innumerable will, as of old, float in the breeze to-morrow, but, instead of a proud position at the head of the poles, they will be lowered to the sign of mourning and sorrow at half-mast. Beneath them procession after procession will find the way around the principal thoroughfares and over Grand-ave, to the last resting places of the departed at beautiful Calvary and Bellefontaine. The strains of brass bands will fill the air as on previous Decoration Days, but th patriotic airs of "Marching Through Georgia" and "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys" will give

FRESH TEARS WILL FLOW. The boys in blue, in accordance with time-hor ored custom, will march to the respective points where honors are to be paid to the departed veterans of the war; but before them, between them and behind them will be heard the steady tramp and will be witnessed the impressive spectacle of companies of Free Masons, of Pythians, of Odd Fellows and of representatives of other societies, as they follow the funeral carriages that bear the bodies of brothers whose lives paid forfeit to the fury of the elements on Wednesday night. There will be flowers in the cities of the dead, but the designs of the square and the compass, the cross and the circle, the wreaths of evergreen and forget-me-nots-all tokens of a present burialwill be more numerous than the loose cut flowers and evergreens with which it has been the custom in this locality to decorate the resting places of those that have gone before

There were a number of funerals to-day, but relatives of the great majority preferred to take advantage of the fact that to-morrow is Memorial Day and a half-holiday, and therefore arranged accordingly for the burials. As a result, the undertaking establishments were "rushed" to an extent unprecedented, and the black vehicles employed to carry coffins were at times during the day to be encountered every few blocks. So heavy was the pressure upon the funeral directors that in many cases it was this evening found absolutely necessary to defer the burials until Sunday. The number of burials to-morrow, however, will exceed 100.

The conditions in East St. Louis are precisely in accord with those of this city. The preparations and programme of the one are those of its namesake and neighbor across the river.

ASKED TO VOTE \$100,000 FOR RELIEF.

At a regular meeting of the Municipal Assembly to-night Mayor Walbridge submitted a special message, asking that the Assembly appropriate \$100,000 for the relief of the storm suferers. This proposition was favorably received, clusive action for several days. The money is to be immediately available upon the passage of the measure. The committee report will be made to-morrow. Informal discussion was had and it was agreed that every appropriation for public improvement not pledged on contracts already made should be diverted to the relief fund. The disbursement of this fund will be under municipal control, and will be independent of

other relief measures. Mayor Walbridge took occasion in his message to point out that St. Louis was the only city in the country that had weathered safely the recent financial gale, and it should not be said that any disturbance, physical or financial, could make St. Louis a mendicant asking alms.

This independence of feeling seems universal here. It does not appear to be braggadocio, but serene confidence in the ability and disposition of

From detailed reports received by the United Press from official sources up to 9:30 p. m. the Dead in St. Louis, 176; unknown dead in St.

Louis, 8; fatally injured in St. Louis, 18; missing in St. Louis, 40. Identified dead in East St. Louis, 142; unknown dead in East St. Louis, 3; fatally injured in East St. Louis, 19. Total fatalities,

Injured in St. Louis (estimated), 1,000; injured in East St. Louis (estimated), 300.

The lists of dead which have been hitherto printed have, of necessity, been full of errors Men were reported dead who were missing and have since turned up; false identifications were made, names confused by misinformation and misspelling, so that there have been already printed the names of more than have really been found. There are etill many persons missing, and some are undoubtedly still in the ruins. The work of discovery is now making progress somewhat more slowly owing to the complete exhaustion of the workers and the necessity for repairs in their own shattered homes.

There are unquestionably many persons who have been killed whose disappearance has not been noted.

A great many persons estimate that over twen ty-five persons lost their lives in the Mississippi River, and the chances are that their bodies will never be recovered. The number of persons who lost their lives by being blown into the river from flatboats and were carried down by overturned boats is problematical, and only when a tabulated list of the missing can be made will the exact number be known.

Hundreds of homeless persons slept in the open air last night. The public buildings were thrown open for the accommodation of the destitute, and these places were crowded to their capacity. Food for the hungry was furnished liberally by citizens and keepers of restaurants in the neighborhood of these temporary shelters.

MILITIAMEN ON DUTY.

Three companies of the 1st Regiment, Missour, State militia went on guard in the section bounded west by Grand-ave., north by Choteauave., south by Geyer-ave., and to the river east. Their volunteered services were gladly accepted. The necessity for their presence arose from the fact that the regular police force is guarding the prisoners in the dismantled Four Courts and Workhouse, and petty thieves have begun depredating in the desolated section.

There is one unidentified body in the Morgue that to-morrow will be buried in Potter's Field, BENJAMIN, BROADWAY, COR. ETH-ST.-Advt.

simply because it is too bady mangled to be of service to the anatomical class of the colleges. The injuries that resulted in the victim's death STORM'S WORK IN ST. LOUIS. are not attributable to the tornado, but were rather a sequence of the horror. A couple of hours after the power-house of the South Side Electric Line had been levelled, with nine employes in the ruins, a trampish-looking individual appeared and volunteered to assist in the search. During the night four bodies were taken from the ruins and laid side by side. Then, according to a local citizen, who told his story at the Morgue to-day, the volunteer, availing himself of what he thought was a favorable opportunity, proceeded to rifle the clothing of the dead. He was caught in the act by one of the searchers, and who, without warning, felled him with a brick Then, with cries of "Lynch the thief!" the entire party of searchers fell upon him with kicks and blows from boards and scantlings, and when they paused for breath the ghoul was dead. A pledge of secrecy quickly passed around, the ambulance Morgue under the supposition that it was that of a victim of the power-house wreck.

LIEUT, CONRAD'S DAUGHTER MISSING

Miss Minnie Conrad, twenty-two years old, daughter of Lieutenant Conrad, of Jefferson Barracks, is believed to be among the killed. She left home Wednesday afternoon and has not been seen or heard from since.

While workmen were digging in the ruins of the tenement-houses at Seventh and Rutger sts., where so much navoc was caused, an infant voice cried out: "Please don't be so rough!" An opening was quickly made in the wreck above the spot whence the voice issued, and through its depths a ten-year-old boy, leading three girls about the same age, appeared. All were uninjured, although they were weak from hunger and confinement for nearly forty hours. A shout of joy went up from the crowd, and before the police could ascertain any names the little ones had been carried away. Somebody asked the little boy as he was disappearing how he came to be so lucky, and he piped in childish accents:

"We just fell in a soft place." Among the missing reported are George Howard, of Minneapolis, Minn., and Edward Ray, & stockholder of the Massillon Bridge Company, of Robinson, Ill. Their bodies are not among the unrecognized dead at the Morgue.

The steamer City of Quincy, recently purchased by the River Club, composed of St. Louis millionaifes, is reported sunk, with watchman, engineer and cook. An alarming rumor prevails that a priest and

Henry's Roman Catholic Church, at Californiaave. and Caroline-st. The damage to St. Louis theatres by wind and rain is estimated in the aggregate at \$16,-000. The principal sufferers are the Olympic, Havlin's and Germania theatres and the Grand Opera House. The loss is mainly caused by buildings being unroofed and scenery destroyed

several nuns are still under the ruins of St.

by water. TRAINS OVER THE EADS BRIDGE.

General Manager E. P. Bryan, of the Terminal Association, announced at noon that all trains are running as usual over the Eads Bridge, and that the upper or pedestrian roadway will be in shape for travel by Wednesday. He adde that the loss is not as great as at first reported end that the total damage to buildings, rollingstock and bridge will not exceed \$100,000. No fault in construction, but purely the frightful velocity of the wind at that particular point, was responsible for the damage occasioned.

COMPUTING THE PROPERTY LOSS,

Forgetting every personal interest that clashes with the work of mercy, the people of this city who escaped the fury of the storm have incessantly ministere,' to the sufferings of the luckess ones. Since the dreadful twenty minutes of disaster Wednesday evening no thought has been given to property losses. The worst is now known, however, and the work of computing material losses has begun. As the world knows, the greater number of sufferers are small propertyowners. These individual losses are small, but they aggregate the larger part of th survey of the district, made to-day, shows that over 3,000 houses have been damaged or wholly destroyed. There were many dwellings of small shopkeepers and mechanics. The damage to church property was particularly severe. Following are estimated losses to churches: St. John Nepomuka, \$50,000; Lafayette Park Presbyterian, \$16,000; Lafayette Fark Methodist, \$10,-000; Lafayette Park Baptist, \$8,000; Church of the Unity, \$10,000; Mount Calvary Episcopal, \$20,000; Memorial German Methodist Episcopal, \$20,000, Holy Cross (Saxon), \$12,000; Compton Hill Congregational, \$1,000; Compton Heights Christian, \$1,000; St. Henry's Catholic, \$10,000; St. Paul's Evangelical, \$20,000; Trinity Lutheran, \$18,000; St. Vincent, Catholic, \$3,000; SS. Peter and Paul, \$20,000; St. John's Episcopal,

\$13,000; Annunciation, Catholic, \$106,000. Irresponsible correspondents and sensationmongers have telegraphed to the outside world preposterous estimates of the losses here, some reaching the absurd figures of \$60,000,000. The estimates of good architects and reputable real estate dealers place the loss at about \$22,000,000.

HOW THE LOSS IS SCATTERED.

An inspection made to-day gives the following results: In the territory along the levee, Main Second and Third, from Washington to Market sts., the loss will figure up fully \$1,000,000.

From Main to Eighth, and from O'Fallon south to Franklin, the loss is \$500,000. A class of hardworking people occupy this territory. The dam-

In the territory south from Market-st. to Choteau-ave., along Broadway and east to the river front, \$1,500,000 will hardly cover the loss. This is mostly manufacturing and business property. Southward, along Broadway from Choteau-ave. to Lafayette-ave., and embracing a territory east-

ward to the river, property has been destroyed to

the extent of \$750,000. This includes mostly re tail stores and manufacturing plants. From the Lafayette Avenue Bank south to Soulard-st. the storm's fury was awful. The loss sustained was \$650,000. Hardly a building on either side of Broadway was spared. They were

occupied by prosperous retail stores. Embracing all the district south of Soulardst., from the river west to city limits, the lose to residence and business property is estimated at \$1,000,000.

Going north again and taking in all the terriory up to the City Hospital, the damage figures \$1,000,000. In the immediate vicinity of the hospital another \$1,000,000 is reached.

Northeast of the hospital property has been destroyed to the extent of a million, while Lafayette Park and vicinity gives as much more. Westward from Lafayette Park and north to

Choteau-ave, the loss is \$2,000,000. Down Choteau-ave., from Jefferson-ave, to Seventh-st. and north to the railroad tracks, \$3,000,000 is the damage. Along Park-ave., from Tenth to Seventh and north on Seventh to Market, \$4,500,000 will about

this section are appalling. The remaining \$4,000,000 is scattered through the central, western and northwestern portions of the city. It includes damage to churches and public buildings. Damage to school property is

cover the loss. Distress and disaster through

Nearly all South St. Louis is practically destroyed. Wrecked buildings and those partly

EXCELLENT VALUES